THE IDENTITY OF STREPTOCARPUS LUTEUS C.B.Cl.

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(With Plate XX)

The identities of *S. parviflorus* Hook. f., *S. parviflorus* E. Mey. and *S. luteus* C.B. Cl. were confused until Burtt (1939) partly elucidated the problem by showing *S. parviflorus* Hook. f. to be the valid name for the species from Woodbush in the Pietersburg district of the Transvaal. The name *S. meyeri* B. L. Burtt [*S. parviflorus* E. Mey. ex C.B. Cl.] was created for the species from the Eastern Cape.

Clarke (1883) based his description of *S. luteus* on two specimens, *Nelson* 378 from Houtbosch (Woodbush), Transvaal, and *Gerrard* 1979 from "a cascade of the Tugela river", Natal. Burtt (1939) designated *Nelson* 378 as the lectotype of *S. luteus* because he did not consider Gerrard's specimen adequate for certain determination. He then reduced *S. luteus* to a synonym of *S. parviflorus* Hook. f.

During an investigation of the genus *Streptocarpus* in Natal, very large populations of a species were found in Ngome forest in the Ngotshe district of Natal. *Gerrard* 1979 from Kew and from Trinity College, Dublin, was examined and a flower from the Dublin material was dissected. It matched perfectly the flowers of the species from Ngome forest.

Specimens of *S. parviflorus* from Woodbush, *S. meyeri* from Engcobo, Transkei, and Queenstown, Cape, and Gerrard's plant from Ngome have been grown together and the three species are distinct. They differ in shape, size and markings of the corolla (see fig.) and in the leaves, which in *S. meyeri* are small (up to 150 mm.), almost villous, grey-green and prostrate, and in the other two species larger (up to 600 mm.), pilose, light green and suberect. Their distribution also differs. *S. meyeri* is widespread in the Eastern Cape, *S. parviflorus* is restricted to the mountains of the north-eastern Transvaal, and the third species is known only from the Ngome area of Natal and from Gerrard's perplexing locality.*

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*Gerrard gave the locality of his specimen as "a cascade of the Tugela river". This is probably an error, as nowhere between 500 and 4,000 ft. does the Tugela flow through terrain providing a suitable habitat for this species, and above and below this altitude it is unlikely to be found. Gerrard collected *S. fanniniae* and *S. grandis* at Ngome (Ingoma). It is difficult to believe that he overlooked the commonest *Streptocarpus* species there, growing and flowering side by side with *S. fanniniae*. It is possibly significant that his specimen of the latter bears the number 1980.

Examination of Hooker's (1882) plate and description of S. *parviflorus* leaves one in agreement with Burtt (1939) that this is the Woodbush plant. Now that Gerrard's plant has been recollected, it is apparent that the name *S. luteus* was based on two different elements. Of these, Burtt (1939) selected *Nelson* 378 as the lectotype of *S. luteus*. The name *S. candidus* O. M. Hilliard is proposed for the Natal plant.

Streptocarpus candidus O. M. Hilliard sp. nov., *S. luteus* C.B. Cl. p.p. apud DC. Monog. Phan. 5: 153 (1883) et apud Dyer, Fl.Cap.4 (2): 445 (1904), *S. parvifloro* Hook. f. affinis, sed dissimilis maxime mensura, forma et notis corollae.

Herba acaulis, rosulata, perennis. *Folia* plurima suberecta ad 600 × 200 mm., crenata, apice obtusa, ima parte cuneata in petiolum decurrente, viridia, pilosa, petiolus ad 70 × 13 mm., aut viridis aut rufulus, pilosus. *Inflorescentia* cymosa, plures continuo a petiolo, flores multi quorum plures simul expansi. *Pedunculus* ad 300 mm. longus, viridis, glandularis-pilosus. *Bracteae* ellipticae, ad 3 × 1·5 mm., virides, pilosae. *Flos* c. 40 mm. longus, melle adoratus. *Pediculus* c. 13 mm. longus, in longitudinem ad 20 mm. in fructu crescens, viridis, glandularis. *Calyx* quinque in partes divisa, lobi lanceolati, 5 × 1 mm., virides, glandulares-pilosi. *Corolla* labris duobus; tubus cylindratus, paene rectus, 25 mm. longus, 10 mm. diam., albus, glandularis; limbus rectus fere, lobi superiores divergentes, suborbiculares, 10 × 9 mm., albi, paene glabri; labrum inferius 15 mm. longum, lobi suborbiculares, 9 × 10 mm., albi, glabri abaxiale, glandulares adaxiale, ima pars labri inferioris duobus ianthinis V's invertis et nota lata lurida patens in imo tubo corollae, variis coloribus lineata et ianthino maculata. *Stamina* 5, fertilia 2, filamenta inserta in tertia parte corollae tubi, 8 mm. longa, crassa et torta, glandularia in apice; antherorum lobi confluentes, 2 mm. longi, albi, ianthini ubi maturescunt; staminodia 3, posteriora minima, lateralia 4 mm. longa, alba. *Ovarium* 9 mm. longum, viride, glandulare; stylus 6 mm. longus, compressus a dorso, albus, glandularis; stigma inaequalis canalis papillosa orbiculata; capsula duarum valvarum tortuose complicatarum, ad 70 mm. longa, 2·5 mm. diam.

Citations: NATAL, "a cascade of the Tugela river" *Gerrard and M'Ken* 1979, K, TRIN COL; Ngotshe dist., Ngome Forest, *Gerstner* 4564, KIR; Ngome bush, *Gerstner* 3257A, PRE; Ngome Forest, *Gerstner* s.n., PRE 29185; 7 miles W. of Ngome, forest at top of S.-facing krantz, *L. E. Codd* 9574, PRE; Ngome, *J. D. Scott* s.n. PRE; Ngome Forest, c. 3,500 ft., *Hilliard* 863, NU, HOLOTYPE.

Herb perennial, rosulate, acaulescent. *Leaves* numerous, suberect, up to 600 × 200 mm., crenate, apex obtuse, base cuneate, decurrent on petiole, green, pilose; petiole up to 70 mm. long, 13 mm. in diam., green or reddish brown, pilose. *Inflorescence* cymose, several in succession from petiole, flowers numerous, several expanded simultaneously. *Peduncle* up to 300 mm. long,

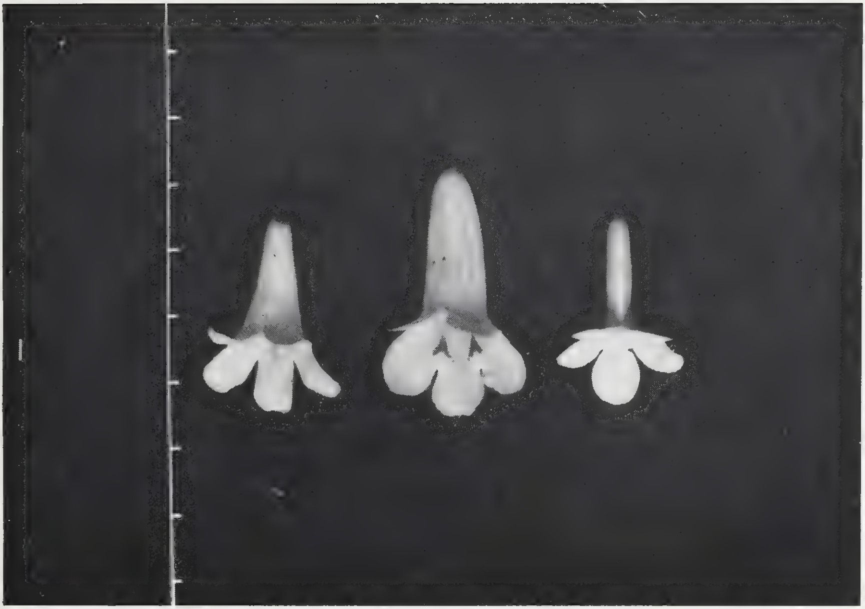

Plate XX

(From left to right): *Streptocarpus parviflorus*, *S. luteus*, *S. meyeri*.

green, glandular-pilose. *Bracts* elliptic, up to 3 × 1·5 mm., green, pilose. *Flower* c. 40 mm. long, honey-scented. *Pedicel* c. 13 mm. long elongating to 20 mm. in fruit, green, glandular. *Calyx* 5-partite, lobes lanceolate, 5 × 1 mm., green, glandular-pilose. *Corolla* bilabiate, tube subcylindric, almost straight, 25 mm. long, 10 mm. in diam., white, glandular; limb almost straight, upper lobes divergent, suborbicular, 10 × 9 mm., white, almost glabrous; lower lip 15 mm. long, lobes suborbicular, 9 × 10 mm., white, glabrous abaxially, glandular adaxially, base of lower lip with two violet-blue inverted V's and a broad, very pale yellow stripe extending along floor of corolla tube, stripe streaked and spotted violet-blue. *Stamens* 5, fertile 2, filaments inserted one third up corolla tube, 8 mm. long, thick and twisted, glandular apically; anther lobes confluent, 2 mm. long, white, violet-blue at maturity; staminodes 3, posterior minute, laterals 4 mm. long, white. *Ovary* 9 mm. long, green, glandular; style 6 mm. long, dorsally compressed, white, glandular; stigma an asymmetrical, grooved, papillose disc; capsule of 2 spirally twisted valves, up to 70 mm. long, 2·5 mm. in diam.

Flowering period Nov. to Feb.

S. candidus occurs in large populations in Ngome forest, on earth banks, along stream banks and springlines and epiphytic on trees. It is a handsome plant showing affinity with *S. parviflorus*, which species it resembles in habit, but from which it may readily be distinguished by the characters given elsewhere in this paper. It could also conceivably be confused with *S. fanniniae*, but the branching, rooting "petioles" of that species are distinctive as is the tubular corolla with two raised keels, sometimes replaced by parallel stripes, on the floor of the tube.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

1.	Corolla tube cylindric, c. 4·5 mm. in diam. in throat	*S. meyeri*
	Corolla tube subcylindric to infundibuliform, 8—10 mm. in diam. in throat	2.
2.	Corolla tube subcylindric, flower c. 40 mm. long	*S. candidus*
	Corolla tube narrowly infundibuliform, flower c. 30 mm. long ..	*S. parviflorus*

HERBARIUM ABBREVIATIONS

K	Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey, England.
KIR	Compton Herbarium, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, Cape.
NU	University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
PRE	Botanical Research Institute, Pretoria, Transvaal.
TRIN COL	Trinity College, Dublin, Eire.

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